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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/763,246

01/26/2004

Kenichi Miyazawa

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8014

4372

7590

08/02/2005

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EXAMINER

CAPUTO, LISA M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2876

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/763,246

Applicant(s)

MIYAZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Lisa M. Caputo

Art Unit

2876

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 9-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 6-8 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 January 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0104.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: Reference number 40 appears in the specification on page 4 line 27, but does not appear in Figure 3. Please ensure that all referenced numbers in the specification appear in the Figures. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

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the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-5 and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyazawa et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,838,536, from Miyazawa") in view of Huang (U.S. Patent No. 5,529,522).

Miyazawa teaches a display device having a tilt mechanism for adjustment with respect to an operator device that includes a display portion and a tilt mechanism which can be installed on and removed from an external device such as a keyboard, bar code reader, or POS terminal. Regarding claim 1, Miyazawa teaches that the scanner has a body having a scanning unit (barcode scanner 33), a display device (display 34), a keypad (PLU keyboard 32), a holding member (connector 3) holding together the display device and the keypad, a mounting structure mounting the holding member to the body (as seen in Figure 6) and a cable holder (connector 2) having a holding part holding a plurality of cables and arranged in a floating state at the keypad or display device, wherein the holding member has a contact part brought into contact with cables (which include a plurality of wires) held by the cable holder when the holding member is attached to the keypad (see Figures 3-6, col 4 line 58 to col 6 line 5).

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Regarding claim 1, Miyazawa does not specifically teach that there is a shield braiding surrounding the wires, and a covering further surrounding the shield braiding, and that the contact part of the holding member contacts the shield braiding of the cables.

Huang teaches an electrical connector. Huang discloses that a typical electrical connector is shown in FIG. 1 and comprises a body 20 including a screw 22 threadedly engaged therewith and including a tube 21 extended therefrom. A cable 10 includes a wire 11 having insulation 12 formed of an insulating material such as plastic and the like; and includes a electrical conductible shield braiding 13 engaged on the insulation 12 and having a cover 14 provided thereon. The wire 11 and the insulation 12 are engaged into the tube 21 of the body 20; and the electrical conductible shield braiding 13 is then fixed to the body 20 by a clamping ring 23 which is fixed to the body 20 by plier means (see Figure 1, col 1, lines 9-20). Hence, Huang teaches that the use of a shield braiding and covering surrounding a shield braiding is conventional and well-known in the art.

In view of the teaching of Huang, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a shield braiding around the wires, and further, a covering over the wires because the shield braiding and covering provide for an extra layer of protection to the wires of the cable, which is important when the cable is necessary for transmitting information. In addition, it would have been obvious to modify Miyazawa with Huang because Huang both references teach the use of conventional cables, and Huang is specifically teaching the limitation of having the

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shield braiding, which in the system of Miyazawa would contact the contact part of the holding member since the system is set up in that manner (i.e. the cable holder (connector 2) and holding member (connector 3) are on the display attached to the keyboard).

Regarding claim 2, Miyazawa teaches that the cable holder is arranged at the keypad and is fixed to the holding member when the holding member is attached to the keypad (see Figures 3A and 4, col 5, lines 5-40).

Regarding claims 3-5, Miyazawa teaches that a fixing member fixes the keypad to the cable holder and is positioned in a region of the cable holder wherein the fixing member is able to be embodied as screws, adhesives, magnets, etc. (i.e. a boss with a screw hole) (see col 6, lines 29-40).

Regarding claims 9-10, Miyazawa teaches that the display device and keypad are held side by side by the holding member and are supported by the body above the scanning unit and that the scanner comprises a customer display (i.e. display screen on the barcode reader in Figure 6) (see Figures 3-6, col 4 line 58 to col 6 line 5).

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 6-8 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

5. The best prior art of Miyazawa and Huang fail to teach the further specific arrangements of the shield braiding in relation to the other parts (i.e. contact part, holding member etc.). For example, the best prior art of record fails to teach that the

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shield braiding is folded back on the covering and the contact part of the holding member contacts the parts of the shield braiding of the cables folded back on the coverings; that the holding part holding the cables comprises holding grooves and the contact part of the holding member forcibly contacts the shield braidings of the cables held at the holding grooves when the holding member is moved toward the keypad; and that the scanner further comprises a shield gasket at the cable holder where the shield braidings of the cables are sandwiched between the shield gasket and the contact part of the holding member.

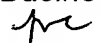
Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Lisa M. Caputo** whose telephone number is (571) 272-2388. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 8:30AM to 5:00PM Monday through Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached at (571) 272-2398. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Communications via Internet e-mail regarding this application, other than those under 35 U.S.C. 132 or which otherwise require a signature, may be used by the applicant and should be addressed to [lisa.caputo@uspto.gov].

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


LMC
July 26, 2005


DIANE I. LEE
PRIMARY EXAMINER